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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870. NO. 6.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

DISASTER TO THE PRUSSIANS

50,000 of Their Troops Driven Five Miles.

ONLY 30,000 FRENCH ENGAGED

Report and Contradiction of the Surrender of Toul.

Rome Occupied by the Italians.

Bismarck Modifying His Position.

STRASBURG TO BE UTTERLY DESTROYED IF IT DOES NOT SURRENDER.

THERE IS STILL HOPE FOR PEACE.

Bavarians to be Furnished with Improved Mitrailleuses.

All French Troops to Concentrate at Paris.

The City Supplied with Two Months' Provisions.

All the Workingmen to be Armed.

STRICT DISCIPLINE TO BE ENFORCED

Another Victory for "Our Fritz."

A Redoubt and Seven Guns Captured.

An Outwork Taken by the Prussians at Strasburg.

LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN GERMANY ARRESTED.

Paris Invested from Versailles to Vincennes.

ENGLAND.

The Prussians Occupy Nemours and Isaard.

LONDON, September 21.—The German forces have occupied Nemours and Isaard.

Dispatch from King William to the Queen, Announcing the Capture of a Redoubt and Seven Guns Near Villeneuve.

An official dispatch from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt with seven guns had been captured by German troops. Another dispatch from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says: "The French abandoned their position near Pierrefitte, north of Fort St. Denis. At the same time the Prussian and Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under General Vinoy, on the Heights of Sieux, and captured seven guns and many men. Fritz directed the movements. The weather is superb."

French Defeat Fifty Thousand Prussians at Wissoge, Drive Them Five Miles and Keep the Orleans Road Clear.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 20.—The Prussians sustained a very severe check yesterday, in their third attempt to cut the line of the Orleans Railroad. After their repulses at Juvisy and before the fort of Ivry, they yesterday undertook to force a passage and to secure control of the line. They were met in their advance from Corbeil, upon the main trunk of the Orleans line, at the hamlet of Wissous, a village commanded by low hills and buried in the woods, by the French. A Prussian column of thirty thousand men was encountered by a French force of about equal numbers posted in a most advantageous position and with formidable artillery. The engagement was extremely severe and lasted nearly six hours. A fresh column of nearly twenty thousand Prussians came up after the battle had gone on three hours and attempted, by a flank movement, to enter the woods. The slaughter here was fearful. Masked batteries of French mitrailleuses kept up so terrible a fire that the cavalry and infantry of the Prussians were repulsed and repulsed along the whole line. They finally fell back in disorder, hotly pursued by the French, who cut off their retreat upon Corbeil and the Essonne, and drove them down lines of Orleans road more than three miles through Savigny and Epinay Sur Orge, and back about a mile and a half upon the village of Montigerry, where a fierce stand was made in the Burgundian Cemetery. The Prussians here were routed and driven in disorder back to the woods, their main body being compelled to evacuate Corbeil at the same time and reconcentrate upon Melun.

This victory clears for the present the Orleans line, which is the only communication between Paris and the provinces now open. Flying parties of Prussians have succeeded in cutting at all the other roads at points more or less remote from Paris, and in every case they caused a proclamation in French to be distributed, announcing death to all working parties attempting to repair the mischief done.

Two Months' Provisions in Paris.

Paris is abundantly provisioned for more than two months. Bread is now no dearer than before the siege began, and meat is cheaper. The resources of the interior of France.

The diminution of the number of consumers, over three hundred thousand persons having left Paris during the last fortnight; from the adoption of rigid economy by families and citizens, and from the reorganization under strict discipline, of the commissariat of the troops by Gen. Trochu.

Strict Discipline Enforced.

Trochu has introduced in the garrison a stern code of discipline not known in the French army for years, and with results already visible, in the perfect order of the city, the bearing of the soldiers and the general high spirit which prevails in the metropolis.

Arming All the Working Men.

There is much alarm however among the shopkeeping classes at the arming of the working classes, which Trochu is carrying on under a full understanding with the chiefs of the clubs of working men.

Germany Has 550,000 Invading Soldiers.

A special from Berlin telegraphs that the forces now assembled before Paris number 600,000, and that Prince Frederick Charles has over 150,000 between Metz and Rheims.

Fearful Spread of the Pestilence.

Advices from Namur say that the pestilence of Sedan is spreading, and throughout the invading armies. It is aggravated by the water of the limestone districts, and the troops not inured to campaign life are suffering fearfully. The state of things is farther made worse by dreadful rain storms and prematurely chill, damp weather.

Dissatisfaction in Germany.

Great dissatisfaction is openly expressed in Northern Germany at the treatment of General Von Steinmetz, who, it is thought, has been sacrificed as being too popular.

Bismarck Receding from His Extreme Demands.

LONDON, September 21.—A Cabinet meeting was held on yesterday evening, but adjourned at ten o'clock, after waiting in vain for news of the result of the interview between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck. Nothing positive up to that hour had been obtained, but dispatches received early in the evening intimated that Bismarck had manifested a disposition to recede from his extreme demands, and that he will induce the King to consent to treat with the Provisional Government as soon as its powers shall have been confirmed by a Constitutional Assembly. He objects, however, to an armistice.

The Hope of Peace Remains.

The *Times* of to-day says: There is a momentary calm throughout France, the prelude to a settled peace or the outburst of a storm more furious and destructive than any war yet witnessed.

It is certain that if either negotiator had manifested a peremptory and inflexible feeling, M. Jules Favre's mission would have terminated before now, but negotiations being still open the hope of peace remains.

Thiers on a Mission to Austria and Russia.

A telegram from Tours announces that M. Thiers has left the city upon a mission to Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Russia Against German Aggrandizement—Her Fleets and Armies Ready and Moving.

London, September 21.—There is no longer any doubt that Russia has made what amounts to a positive threat that she will not permit the territorial aggrandizement of Germany. This is confirmed from the highest quarters. To the attitude of Russia, taken in connection with the growing indignation of the English people and the course of Gladstone's Government, peace must be attributed, if peace is not now reached. The Russian fleets are fitting for sea at Cronstadt.

The Russian armies on the Polish frontier are ready to assume the offensive at once, if necessary.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

Paris Active in Defense.

LONDON, September 21.—There is marvelous activity on the part of the French in and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the northern approaches to the city, and the defenses on the other side are being strengthened everywhere.

The Socialists—Red Flag Raised at Lyons

The *Times* says the revolution at Paris is recognized as Republican, and at Lyons as Social. The Red flag has been adopted by the latter.

Florence Rejoices over Rome's Fall.

LONDON, September 21.—Dispatches from Florence announce that the city is covered with flags in honor of the expected news of the occupation of Rome by the Italians. The population is nearly crazed with delight.

A Worse Mitrailleuse.

Bavaria has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of the mitrailleuse which throws three hundred and fifty balls per minute.

The Honest Bonapartes—They Leave France as Poor as they were in 1848.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Times* of this morning has an important article following upon the publication of M. Pietri's letter, designed to refute the stories of the Imperial profligacy and acquisitions. The article says: Desiring to dissipate the calumnies which have been directed against the Imperial family, we can state that they spent in France all they ever received in France. Napoleon III took Wilhelmshohe as in 1848. For himself, he has only the cottage which his mother, Queen Hortense, bequeathed him. The Empress has only her private jewels and her hereditary estate in Spain. The Prince Imperial has a house which was bequeathed to him near Trieste.

Prussian Implacability Irritating to English Journals.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Times* and other morning journals are irritated at Prussian implacability. The *Times* says Prussia can afford to be generous. She should be satisfied now and treat for peace.

Decrees Rejected.

The Baden Government has formally rejected such decrees of the Council as conflict with its laws.

Papal Speculation as to the New Italian Cabinet.

LONDON, September 21.—The Papal organ in this city says the following will be the Cabinet of Italy under the new *regime*, according to reports circulating at Rome: Jules Minister President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Carrolla, Minister of the Interior; Cernuschi, Minister of Finance; Fabrize, Minister of War; Portis, Minister of Public Works; Ferrari, Minister of Education; Mancini, Minister of Grace and Justice; Mussi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Garibaldi, Minister of Marine.

Favre's Reception—Bismarck Demands the Surrender of Forts on the Moselle and Rhine.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 21.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs to-day: The American Minister on authority learns that Favre will be received in a private capacity only. He was received by Bismarck that Germany must insist as a condition *sine qua non* of peace, on the surrender of the forts on the Moselle and Rhine, by which Germany was threatened and attacked. Dispatches received in London from Bismarck, yesterday, say Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters at Ferrieres, Rothschild's chateau. The preliminary discussion had relation to time and mode of convoking a constituent assembly in view of securing sufficient guarantees for the fulfillment of conditions to which the provisional government may yield its consent.

The Siege of Strasburg—Prussians Capture an Outwork.

General Werder threatens to utterly destroy Strasburg if it does not surrender.

A dispatch from Mundelsheim states that on Tuesday lunette No. 53, before the walls of Strasburg, taken by the Prussians, handwork, notwithstanding a galling rifle fire.

The Freemason and the War.

Freemasons in the German and French armies have given earnest evidence of brotherhood and humanity during the war.

Complete Isolation of Paris.

Paris is entirely shut in and all avenues of communication cut off, except *via* Berlin.

FRANCE.

Another Prussian Repulse Rumored.

GIEN, September 20.—It is reported that the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated on the plains of Mendon and Sevres, with terrible loss.

German Report of Toul's Capture in Doubt.

TOUL, September 21.—Transports landed here to-day with six thousand Zouaves and two thousand chasseurs a' cheval.

MARSEILLES, September 21.—The municipal council have voted a loan of ten million francs.

All French Troops to Concentrate on Paris.

TOURS, September 21.—The Government has ordered the troops in all parts of the country to converge on Paris.

Doubtful.

It is rumored that the Prussians have entered Orleans.

Prussians Entirely Evacuated Haut Rhin.

The following dispatches have been received by the Ministry:

COLMAR, September 20.—The Department of the Haut Rhin is completely evacuated by the German troops, and the drawings of the conscription are resumed at Mulhausen. All is quiet, and should the enemy return, the population will be prepared to resist.

Prussian Repulse at Toul.

EPENEAL, September 20.—Toul has again been attacked, but the Prussians were repulsed and their guns dismantled.

Reported Prussian Repulse—Defending Paris with Gunboats—French Reinforcements at Lilley.

TOURS, September 21.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway after a sharp engagement were repulsed and fell back upon Malember and Pethiviers.

The ironclad gunboats for the defense of Paris have commenced operations.

General Ripley, American, has offered his services to the Committee on Defense.

Floating batteries have been constructed to defend the entrances of the rivers of France.

It is reported a large number of troops and volunteers are at Lilley. It is expected that these and the troops now in the Eastern departments will soon create a diversion.

Foreign Ambassadors at Tours.

TOURS, September 21.—The members of the Government were yesterday visited by the foreign Ambassadors who arrived from Paris.

No More Citizens Allowed to Leave Strasburg.

TOURS, September 21.—General Werder has refused to sign any more safe conducts for inhabitants of Strasburg. A general bombardment of the city is about to take place.

PRUSSIA.

Toul Unconditionally Surrenders After Twenty-four Hours' Bombardment by the Germans.

BERLIN, September 20, Midnight.—The following information has just been received in this city from the front: On Sunday night the Prussian forces surrounding the city of Toul began a furious bombardment of the French position. An incessant fire was continued throughout the night, and on Monday. Many breaches were made in the walls of the city, and a great many buildings burned by the well directed artillery fire of the Prussians. On Tuesday morning the Prussians were preparing to renew the bombardment with the greatest vigor, when a note was received from the French commander by a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. The offer to capitulate was promptly accepted, and the city of Toul is now occupied by the Prussian troops.

Proclamation to the Alsatians by the German Governor.

CARLSRUHE, September 20.—The newly appointed Prussian Governor of the Province of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, in which the following declarations are made: The State will not interfere with the Church or ecclesiastical affairs, speaking, or action, while the authorities will be punished by military law. The Government will only take cognizance of infractions of its authority by indiscretions on the part of the clergy.

Imprisonment of a Prominent Democratic Leader in Germany.

Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, September 21.—Johann Jacoby, the leader of the Democratic party, has been imprisoned at Konigsburg, by order of the military authorities, for calling a meeting of pacifists, who drafted resolutions against the forcible annexation of French territory. The Democrats of Munich passed similar resolutions.

German Unity.

It is semi-officially announced that the further unity of Germany is shortly to be secured by new political institutions.

Dispatch from the Crown Prince to the Queen of Prussia Announcing the Partial Investment of Paris.

The Crown Prince informed the Queen yesterday, by telegraph from Versailles, of the investment of Paris from Versailles to Vincennes, that the French troops had been driven back, the capture of an outwork with seven cannon, and that the latter was executed with little loss.

BAVARIA.

Another Fruitless Sortie from Strasburg.

MUNICH, September 21.—The Bavarian Minister of War has received the following: The French garrison made a sortie from Strasburg yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss.

Bavarians Victorious.

In a battle between Villeneuve and Montrange, near Paris, on the 19th, the Twentieth Bavarian Corps, supported by Prussians, sustained the attack of Gen. Vinroy's division. The Bavarians took seven cannon and over a thousand prisoners. The French were driven back into the intrenchments.

ITALY.

Italy Occupies Rome—The Roman People Rejoice.

FLORENCE, September 21.—Rome is occupied by the Italian troops. There was no blood shed. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm.

How Rome was Taken.

VILLA ULBANE, September 21.—The Italian troops entered Rome through the Porta Fea, filing on the mercenaries as they advanced. At last the Pope ordered the white flag to be hoisted and hostilities ceased. The national forces then quietly occupied the city.

SPAIN.

Olozaga's Haste.

MADRID, September 21.—It now seems Olozaga had been instructed to recognize the French Republic when Lord Lyons, the English Minister, did so, yet he acted without waiting the latter's recognition.

DENMARK.

French Fleets Departing.

COPENHAGEN, September 20.—Six French iron clads and two corvettes, part of the French Baltic fleet, were seen leaving the Baltic yesterday afternoon, passing the Great Belt.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

FORMAL OPENING AT CINCINNATI.

Grand Display of Machinery and Implements—Inaugural Address of Hon. John Sherman.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was formally opened to the public to-night, in the presence of many invited guests and their visitors. There is an immense quantity of manufactures here of various kinds, though the display and quality to meet the expectation of the most sanguine. The display of machinery in Power Hall, though not much of it yet in place, embraces some of the most beautiful and useful. Among those at work are wood and iron, Philadelphia, Hartford, New Haven, Dayton, Zanesville, Hamilton, and other places are represented. Sand sawing machines from Philadelphia and Hamilton, city are attracting attention among mechanics, as are also those from Akron. Also wood planing, molding and routing machines for wood. There are lathes, planers, shapers, upright drills and other kinds of machinery at working iron. There is an interesting display of steam pumps and steam feeders, gasoline engines, shingle cutters, bolt cutting machines, emery grinders, and many things that have not been put in place. No machinery was put in motion to-day, and there is a good deal yet to arrive. The speed of the other things that it is almost impossible to give a satisfactory general description of what has arrived.

The whole day was spent in extraordinary labor to all concerned. The Committee on Space has been busy assigning to the applicants and new. Many persons are just becoming impressed with the character of the exhibition, and changes are being made with little about months ago. The committee in charge is using every effort to accommodate all that come. Although the floor space is about one hundred and two thousand square feet, and the wall space about twenty-five thousand square feet, it is found that much more room could have been used advantageously.

The display of furniture bids fair to be as fine as ever before in the country. The display of the show of stoves will be extensive and good. There is already a great exhibition of household goods of all kinds. The display in the line of work to do yet, and the enterprise will hardly enter upon it before next week before the commencement of next week.

At the inauguration ceremonies to-night of the Exposition, taken by the President, Hon. Hon. Chas. F. Wilstach, President of the organization, Mayor Gaster was introduced by E. G. Bolce, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The address of welcome was made by Hon. John Sherman, President of the Board of Committees. He said there are occasions in the history of communities that are worthy to be recorded as noting their progress and encouragement of the useful, the beautiful, the liberal arts. There can be no greater evidence of the culture and of the social and political advancement of a community than are illustrated by its mechanical and artistic developments, and the desire to bring the fruit of its labor into such a profitable competition with that of other communities. We inaugurate this evening such an event in the history of Cincinnati, located in a great manufacturing district, distinguished alike for its liberality, its mechanical and mechanical ingenuity, it has seemed eminently appropriate that the entire country should be invited to meet here in friendly competition, and to make an exhibition of the triumph of mechanical skill and the growth of arts and sciences. The last decade witnessed the devastations of civil war and the destruction of many industrial arts. Both peace has been ginning of another decade, marked by the prosperity of the United States, and the full development of the wonderful resources of the land, and rejoicing in the harmony of our political institutions, we have come together inaugurating this exposition as an evidence of the prosperity and substantial peace and of the industrial interests of the country. We trust there is beautiful, interesting and practical demonstration to be made here of the genius of American mind and of the impulse given to all branches of industry by the demands of a free country and a free people, and almost a new civilization. The inventive genius of the people has displayed itself in an almost infinite variety of the productions of skilled labor and of cultivated taste seem to be almost infinite, and it is well to be realized and appreciated than when collected in a great storehouse, such as are gathered for presenting to the public this evening. It is, therefore, with peculiar pride, in behalf of the Industrial Exposition in Charge, representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Ohio Mechanics' Institute of the city, that I extend to the exhibitors and strangers in attendance a most cordial welcome to the city, and to the freedom of these extensive and spacious halls. The committee has spared neither time, energy nor means in the preparations necessary to render the enterprise a complete success in every department. From the inception of this idea, it has continued to grow, until its demands have increased until it has become, and will have far exceeded our expectations; but we hope you will find the accommodations ample for your convenience. We have received a general response to our invitation to honor us with your presence and with an exhibition of your articles, and we have no doubt that the exhibition will result beneficially to your personal interests and add a new impulse to the industrial interests of the country.

The inaugural address was then delivered by Senator John Sherman, after which he spoke as follows: We are told by the Board of Managers under whose auspices this industrial exhibition is opened, that it is to serve as a true index of our nation's progress in the arts of production. It does not need any human voice to pronounce it a success. The vast building, filled with the mute productions of every branch of industry, these machines, the ingenious contrivances of human intellect, this manifestation of power for the natural and artificial wants of mankind, speak without words to the eye and the ear of the march of civilization.

Before engaging in their inspection, it may be useful to form a clear conception of some of the types of the civilization of our age and country, and to trace if we may, how they have been affected by the government and laws under which we live. The best test of civilization is productive labor to all concerned. The Committee on Space has been busy assigning to the applicants and new. Many persons are just becoming impressed with the character of the exhibition, and changes are being made with little about months ago. The committee in charge is using every effort to accommodate all that come. Although the floor space is about one hundred and two thousand square feet, and the wall space about twenty-five thousand square feet, it is found that much more room could have been used advantageously.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIIRD DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE next Reform meeting will be in the Allegheny Diamond, this evening, which will be addressed by several speakers. The meetings held by the Reformers have been uniformly large and successful, and it is hoped that all who desire to hear the reasons for Reform presented will come out this evening.

AT first sight it might appear somewhat remarkable that, with the exception of Jury Commissioner, the entire "Regular" ticket is taken from Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and the immediate boroughs. With this solitary and immaterial exception, the country portion of the county is ignored altogether. But there is nothing so remarkable in this, except the audacity of the Ring Masters. The country is infected with the idea of Reform and cannot be trusted. It is trusted only to pay the taxes. There was no mistake or accident about the matter. There existed a necessity for taking the nominees from under the eye of the Ring Masters, who could not run the risk which would be involved in permitting the country districts to have a voice either in the Legislature or county affairs. Country voters must learn their places and pay the taxes without grumbling.

THE HON. ANDREW STEWART was in town yesterday and many of our citizens improved the opportunity to congratulate him on his nomination for Congress, more especially on the prospect of his election, which cannot be said to be at all doubtful. MR. STEWART, though now eighty years of age, has entered upon a vigorous canvass of his district, and will speak at Indiana this evening. It is difficult to believe that MR. STEWART is not twenty years younger than he really is. He entered Congress when MONROE was President, and has served under every President since with the exception of TAYLOR and GRANT, so that he has been in Congress under every President but six since the foundation of the government. The re-entrance into Congress of MR. STEWART at the age of eighty will be an extraordinary event not only in his own life but in the history of the country.

WE have information from a reliable quarter that one JOHN R. NEELD, one of MR. EBBETT'S Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue, attended the Reform meeting at Temperanceville on Tuesday evening, and made himself conspicuous in interrupting Mr. WALTON, and disturbing the meeting. Mr. NEELD traveled at least three miles to be present at the meeting. Let it be understood that the Assessor and his dependents have engaged in a conspiracy to disturb our meetings. Indeed, the "organ" gave notice to this effect yesterday. Let them go on. The conspirators are overdoing their game. They are making themselves better known to the people by their conduct than we could make them. Truly the "Ring" is ventilating itself before the public well. Mr. NEELD, as you appear to have nothing else to do, and draw your salary of five dollars per day, continue your attendance at our meetings. Your own case may be hopeless, but the people will find out who you are, and whose servant you are.

FEW things are more discreditable than an attempt to create fame and win support by claiming the credit of performances of others. In the domain of letters, where judgment is apt to be quick and severe, the person found guilty of such an offense is sure to go down, never to rise again. In official life it frequently happens that reports, especially in their details, are by subordinates. In such cases the principal takes the responsibility with the credit if any, and the rule and the penalty we speak of do not apply. But when a public man stands forth as the author of a speech which, though purporting to have been pronounced on the floor of Congress, was never pronounced anywhere; uses special means to circulate it as his own; systematically fishes for encomiums on his supposed performance; parades them before the world, and on them attempts to build himself up, when in fact he is entitled to not a particle of the credit attaching to the authorship, and the performance so far as he is concerned is a fraud and a sham, what must be the universal verdict concerning the shallow pretender? Does the member of Congress who will do this—who has done it—deserve, is it possible in an enlightened community for him to obtain, the indorsement of re-election? The lash which party leaders hold and apply to the backs of voters frequently makes them appear to be deaf and blind to the shortcomings of candidates; but is there any lash, exists there the power anywhere, that can make men bestow their votes on a candidate who has been guilty of such an act of false pretenses?

IT is estimated that in Allegheny county there are about one thousand five hundred colored voters. The office-holder's Ring have given out that they are going to have the support of all of them at the ensuing election. It is an impudent claim, and on its face conveys an insult to the colored voters, many of whom are the equals in intelligence and independence of the best of the Ring Masters. We do not pretend to know how the colored people will vote. We suppose they will decide for themselves and act without dictation from any quarter. Ingratitude is not an element in the nature of the colored man. He stands by true friends, and to the best of his ability rewards those who have done him a service in the hour of need. Hence we feel entirely confident that the attempts that are making by the Ring Masters to "organize the colored voters," as though they were incapable of deciding for themselves, and turn them against such old and true friends as WILLIAM FREW and ALEXANDER GORDON, must fail. What services these gentlemen rendered colored men in days when freedom was precious and dearly bought, many of them will remember. It was not a service which everybody would perform. Nor were their acts of generosity to gain popularity. Popularity was not gained in those days in this way; quite the reverse. Nor do these gentlemen, being candidates, arrogantly attempt to "organize the colored voters" in their behalf, or expect support from them against their judgment. But it is expected that the colored voters here, when exercising for the first time the right of suffrage, which is the culmination of the victory won in the battle for freedom, will not turn their backs on those who were earliest in the fight and stood true to the end.

HOW TAXES CAN BE REDUCED.

The New York *Tribune* gives the meat of a publication just put forth from the Republican Executive Committee in Washington as follows:

"There is a strong political argument in every item of the curious and valuable table published elsewhere, which compares the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the last eighteen months of the Democratic rule of President Johnson, and the first eighteen months of the Republican administration of President Grant. And the arguments are not lame or halting, nor are their declarations in any manner equivocal. While the receipts in eighteen months under the present Administration have increased $82,253,750 96 over those of a corresponding period of Democratic rule, the expenditures have decreased $83,807,090 77, thus saving to the country $170,060,841 73. Here is the positive proof of present economy. It does not rest upon President Grant's collector, under a reduced tariff, $29,725,159 31 of the enormous sum it did President Johnson to collect $59,353,750 10, while more than a million dollars represents the decrease in the cost of collecting under Grant, $97,203,919 5 more of internal revenue than under Johnson. Here is the positive proof of Honesty. The Democratic Administration reduced the public debt, during the last eighteen months of its existence, $9,400,400 the present Republican Administration, during a like period, reduced it $109,342,190 60. Here is the assurance of financial Wisdom. Economy, Honesty, Wisdom, and Peace! Verily, the country has reason to be thankful for this direction!"

The Tax Payers of Allegheny county, as they read the above, will naturally inquire why cannot their local taxes be reduced, and whether it is not worth while to introduce some of these reforms at home. The office-holders' Ring in our home affairs are to Allegheny county what JOHNSON was to the nation. What the Reformers are trying to do is to introduce GRANT'S system of Economy and Honesty. And this is all that is needed to relieve the Tax Payers of Allegheny from a burden which is every year growing more and more oppressive.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE "ORGAN."

In the first or second paragraph of a long, rambling and incoherent leader of the "organ" we find it stated that the only difficulty in the way of the success of the Managers' Ticket, is "through the *coalition* of the third party with the Democratic party." On which it remarks:

"*We do not believe that any such union will or can be effected.*"

In the last paragraph of the same article we read as follows:

"But the danger, as we before asserted, arises from a *coalition*. * * We frankly believe that there is another danger before us. *We believe this danger does exist.*"

How sad to think that our grandmother, the old "organ," has lapsed so fast into senility as not to be able to hold her memory even through the length of a column.

But this is not the sole evidence of decay on the part of the dear old grandam.

In the second paragraph of the same article she says:

"The community has waited, patiently waited for the information, the knowledge of which gave them the right to disrupt the party. Thinking men are led to believe, but are convinced by arguments. It was therefore natural that our citizens who deeply and honestly respected our principles should throw into the scale the strength of the third party movement. * * * That is formation they naturally looked for, and expected to gain from the arguments during the campaign of the third party. They have been disappointed. More than this, that disappointment has *created tendency to disgust.*"

In the next following paragraph, however, she says:

"It is discovered that every reform they (the third party) demanded has been faithfully pledged to be performed by the *regular* nominees. It is patent to the people that what those calling themselves Reformers assume to be, they will do, if elected, has been equally assured by the regular ticket. And the conclusion to the mind of every unprejudiced man is that the Reform movement is nothing more than the mere effort to secure the success of a principle."

And so it seems that although the people have learned and heard nothing from the Reformers, and have been greatly disappointed and almost disgusted thereby, the managers have been so far *convinced* of the reasonableness of their demands as to find it necessary to pledge the *regulars* to everything they wanted!

Is it not about time to put this antiquated *sage femme*, who has stood by so many monstrous abortions within the past few years, out to nurse herself? The managers are lost beyond a peradventure if they can not succeed in preserving her memory and consistency at all events.

It will be seen, however, by our readers, that the argument is now, that as the managers and their organ admit the justice of our complaints, and are down on their marrow-bones with their *peccavi*, we ought to draw off our forces and take their *promises* as the *assurance* that they will do right hereafter, just as it is expected that the victorious Prussians shall withdraw upon the mere proclamation of a Republic on the streets of Paris. So long, however, as the managers are at large, we know of no possible guarantee for the future. We cannot accept any promises of amendment which imply the perpetuation of the old regime. They will pledge themselves, of course, to anything but *abdication*. When we shall have captured and handcuffed *them*, as we expect to do, there will be no further trouble in the party.

PANGERMANISM.

In the determined refusal of England either to interpose for the rescue of France or to join other powers in interposing, we may see practically carried out the policy indirectly recommended by MR. GLADSTONE some years ago. As some readers will remember, in a speech which attracted much attention at the time, he declared resignation in a secondary position among nations, voluntary abdication of a controlling influence in the politics of the world, to be the state of mind which English statesmen were called upon by the march of events to cultivate. In thus becoming reconciled to their place, Englishmen, he thought, should set an example to the other nations once dominant, which, like the English, were evidently destined to be quite overshadowed by the Russian and the American powers, to whom by internal development, or by conquest, must soon belong the empire of the world. Resistance to the preponderance of those mighty nations would be rebellion against destiny. In a late number of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, a writer having mentioned MR. GLADSTONE'S view, with the deference due to the opinion of so wise a man, gives some reasons for thinking him mistaken as to the future ascendancy of the northern giant. As a Frenchman, the writer naturally enough believes that Russia is just now committing the fault of which the French Government was guilty in 1866, when it failed to take part against Prussia. After 1815 Russia was the terror of Europe, whose imagination was continually haunted by "the spectre of the Cossack." Panslavism seemed an ever ascending tide soon to submerge civilization, and a sort of panic actually prevailed over western Europe when it became fully aware of the plans of conquest and acquisition cherished by the Emperor NICHOLAS, whose device was, "One GOD, one Czar, one language." Then came his famous blunder in the very beginning of his great enterprise. The failure was so patent to all the world and so ignominious to the contriver that he died of shame and grief. It seems, however, that his policy was not abandoned by his successor. "The brutal Russian democracy, made up of Cassarism and communism," found praise and interpretation in Russian literature, and was applied with an "iron hand ungloved" in the Baltic provinces. The population of these provinces, German in language, religion and manners, for some years vehemently protested against the systematic persecutions of which their liberties and franchises were the object on the part of their Muscovite rulers. These complaints and protestations were, however, disregarded, and the process of Russification went on, until at length Panslavism was encountered and checked by Pangermanism. BISMARCK, it appears, the Prussian *taupe* (which means *mole*, one of the most ravenously voracious among beasts which ever works under cover) BISMARCK, the Prussian *taupe* (which also means figuratively a sly, cunning man) had secretly established connections with Courland, Livonia and Esthonia, and those Germano-Russian provinces were charged at St. Petersburg with being engaged in a conspiracy for their deliverance with the Minister of King WILLIAM, when the present war broke out. This alleged conspiracy is one of the grounds upon which many have expected Russia to intervene against Prussia. It is, however, almost certain that, in his present condition of preparation, the Czar will not interpose alone. It is also little likely that he and the Emperor of Austria will do anything that may aid a republic in France. In fact, the royal families who devoured Poland at a single meal, after devoutly saying grace, will probably have small difficulty in making an arrangement concerning those Baltic provinces that will be mutually comfortable and agreeable to King WILLIAM and Czar ALEXANDER. In reference to the German populations of Austria, their union with the rest of the Teutonic family under Prussian rule can only be a matter of time. At present they will be left to "their own sweet will," and after a few years of mission ary labors under the direction of "the Prussian *taupe*," they will doubtless be regularly incorporated with the Pangermanic body. In the meantime rendered "complete and rotund" by the annexation of German Switzerland, Holland and Denmark.

The writer to whom we have already referred, not contented with the dream of German domination in Europe, anticipates as possible, if not probable, the entire ascendancy of the "fertile race" on this continent, in the United States. Our German fellow-citizens he describes as "strangers who have never become Americans in heart," as "a nation in the nation, very numerous, who assured the triumph of the Union arms, who often decide the battle in electoral contests, are everywhere organized and in a manner possess the great cities of the West."

While the ultimate preponderance of Germany in Europe seems as certain as anything future can be, the latter portion of the vision is surely a mere frightened Frenchman's dream. Though emigrants from Germany always remain essentially Germans, their children generally, always indeed are thorough Americans. Nor is it true that their fathers do not often become Americans in heart. As a prophet of their own has said: "We Germans are truly queer people! In the fatherland we grumble; every stupidity, every perversity there disgusts us; like boys we would daily run away therefrom into the wide world; but when we get really into the wide world, we find it too wide for us, and we often secretly long to get back again among the narrow stupidities and perversities of home." Perhaps this only proves the depth and sincerity of the German heart, and to judge the German by such talk is certainly a mistake.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

A correspondent of the "organ" calling himself "South Side," whose communication is thrust away into an obscure corner of the paper, asks to be allowed to refer to the fact that the Governor of this State has warned the voters, in a public address, not to send Representatives to Harrisburg who have voted for taking the nine millions of securities out of the Sinking Fund, and that "JOSEPH WALTON is one of the men who did thus vote last winter, and so comes under the Governor's censure."

While we did not find fault particularly with the measure, supposing it to be constitutional and the exchange a safe one, the "organ" has denounced it as a *suicide* and the men who voted for it as no better than they should be. The Managers' Convention denounces it also, and then proves its sincerity by disregarding the advice of the Governor, and straightway renominating *two or three* of the men who gave it their support. The "organ" then eupsonings dumb, and as it cannot very safely venture upon the civility of showing such impertinents as "Southside" the door, it very quietly invites him to a seat in the *corner*, ignoring the fact of course that two or three of the very men whom it professes to be supporting in the face of its own declared opinions that they are *rascals*, every one of them who supported that "infamous" measure, is in the same category precisely with Mr. WALTON.

The readers of the "organ" are, however, very naturally curious to know whether its attacks on WALTON are intended only to cover his colleagues, or whether its real object is to lash them over *his* shoulders, and thus to *strike them down*, while it professes to be endeavoring to *help* them. The reasonable conclusion would be, if it is sincere, the latter one. With the opinions it has so often and openly declared on that subject, it is impossible that it can look upon either TAYLOR or KERR or perhaps HUMPHRIES as fit or trustworthy men for the places for which they have been nominated, unless it is considered by it that there is no crime so great that it cannot be washed out by a new baptism at the hands of the Managers. With the same opinion in regard to that vote, we should have left ourselves dishonored by even the suspicion that we could be induced to give our support to any man who had cast it. In all charity, therefore, we are bound to infer that the old god-mother is bent on devouring at least two or three of her own foster children, and we accordingly give them notice that they had better come up to the confessional or send in their pledges of *future good behavior* as early as possible.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York Apprentices' Library has now 30,000 volumes and 7,500 members.

Such is the New York Southern trade just now that some of the New Orleans steamers have had to refuse freights.

The cultivation of rice, of which 220,000 pounds are annually raised in this country, all springs from a quart or two of the seed left at Charleston by a sea captain at the beginning of the last century.

The New York papers hasten to assure everybody that the "strange lever," which some thought to create a sensation about, don't amount to much after all, and is not contagious even.

Hearth and Home has been transferred from Messrs. Pettingill & Bates to Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., the publishers of the *American Agriculturalist*. Both publications will be continued.

There are in the United States not less than one million Sunday-school teachers and six million scholars.

Financially, the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company is a remarkable organization. It owns $4,000,000 worth of road and running stock, and has not a single bond out, all its property being owned in stock, not a dollar of which has ever sold below par; the majority of stock is owned by the board of directors. There is probably no other such case in the country.

The choir boys of Trinity Church, N. Y., have, it appears, got into some difficulty in reference to the Ritualistic Chapel of St. Sacrament. They promised to sing at the opening of that chapel, and on the morning of Thursday went to Trinity vestry to obtain their surplices. Rev. Dr. Vinton met them, and refused to give them surplices, and commanded them not to go to the chapel. They refused to obey him, and went to an up town church, where they borrowed surplices, and sang at the chapel as they agreed to do. Dr. DIX, the rector of Trinity, and Bishop Potter both lean to Ritualism, and there is every evidence of a theological dispute in reference to the matter.

Some days since on the Yuma Desert, in Arizona, some thirty miles west of Dos Palmas, the remains of a wrecked ship was discovered by travelers. The timbers of the bows and other parts are in a good state of preservation. The wreck was found in a place where a saline lake had lately evaporated, and is believed to be over a hundred years old. But how did it get so far inland?

When the practice ship Savannah reached Annapolis on the 18th instant, the collector of the port seized all the walking sticks, canary birds, &c., brought home by the middies as mementoes of their cruise.

Since the termination of the Austrian war, not a railroad car has ever been constructed in Prussia or any of its dependencies—Saxony, Bavaria or Baden—in which the primary idea of its construction has not been military capacity and convenience, rather than passenger or merchandise traffic.

The business of the money-order bureau during the past fiscal year is one-third larger than that of the preceding year. Over one million six hundred thousand orders have been issued, transferring $34,954,183, for which $205,235 was paid in fees. The cost to the purchaser was therefore seven-tenths of one per cent., while the cost to the Government was only half that.

PERSONAL.

Minister Motley, as the historian of the Dutch republic, is very popular in Holland. A letter from the Hague, says: "Mynheer Motell, as the Dutch pronounce his name, has done more than Bilderdijk, German, or any one else to call and perpetuate the heroic period of Dutch history. Cheap editions of his great work can be found in all the bookstores of respectable size."

Secretary Boutwell has been truly rural this summer, quietly laboring on his little farm at Groton, Mass.

There are two vacancies in Union Square for statues, and as General Washington and President Lincoln are already there, it is proposed to represent the navy and judiciary by Farragut and Marshal.

Dr. Meyrowitz, a converted Polish Jew, who is now seeking a professorship in some of the Presbyterian Seminaries, is said to be the finest Hebrew scholar in the United States, and one whocan quote the Bible from Genesis to Malachi in the original. At the age of fourteen he was married in Wilna, and at the age of sixteen became converted; but failing in with some Catholic bishops he wanted to join the Church of Rome. Upon examination, however, the ecclesiastical authorities found him steadily set his face against belief in the Virgin and the invocation of saints, and they expelled him. He then went to England and fell in with some Presbyterian ministers, who more fully instructed him in the Gospel. In the meantime his wife had procured a divorce from him in Russia, and he had procured a similar decree in England, and remarried.

Just before Napoleon's surrender Eugenia telegraphed to Cardinal Bonaparte, requesting him to go to the Pope and implore from him a special blessing on France and the imperial family in these critical moments. Halfhead in tears, Lagrange listened to the Vatican, where the Pope, affected by the Cardinal's despair, soothed and consoled him by saying: "Wait in peace, and do not absorb yourself with mere suppositions. Write to Paris and say Rome pays no attention to the great sorrow rendered her by France and the imperial dynasty for whom I pray without ceasing."

Yale College has closed, through the cable, a contract to purchase for $1,200 gold the library of the late Professor Rau, of Heidelberg. It contains 4,400 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets, all on political economical subjects, and it is doubtful if there are many, if any, better collections in this field in Europe; there is certainly nothing like it here, and it will furnish students of economical science in America with facilities they have never had before.

Sehach, the German tragedian, who makes her *debut* in America to-night at the Fourteenth Street Theater, New York, had a terrible voyage, for on the third day out the steamer—the Ems—took fire, and all on board were in danger of a fearful death. Happily the flames were extinguished.

Byron E. Pickett, a rising young sculptor of New York, whose principal works are Dickens's Little Nell, Enone, Red Riding Hood and Undersile, is modelling a bust of W. M. Tweed (the Tammany leader), and is also designing the colossal memorial statue to Prof. Morse, the telegraph inventor.

The *Observer* announces that, notwithstanding the postponement of the Evangelical Alliance meeting, a number of delegates from Great Britain and the Continent have arrived in this country, and some others are expected. Among these foreign visitors it mentions Rev. Prof. Revel, of Florence, Italy; Prof. Renevier, of Lausanne, Switzerland; Rev. Dr. Koeing, of Berlin, Hungary; Rev. Isaac G. Biles, of Constantinople; Mr. Thomas Scott, of Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land; Rev. Dr. Angus, Rev. Dr. Macaulay, Rev. Dr. Mullens, Rev. Henry Allon, Rev. James Davis and others, from Great Britain. As several of these gentlemen will be in New York the latter part of this month, it has been decided to hold a public Alliance meeting next Sunday evening to hear from them respecting the lateness of religion in their respective countries.

Mr. Josiah Mason, who recently built and endowed the Eddington orphanage at a cost of nearly 250,000 sterling, is about to establish a college and schools for scientific and technical instruction in Birmingham. Mr. Mason, an extremely wealthy man and a practical chemist of great scientific attainments, commenced life as a boy by hawking pens about in public houses and other places of general resort in Birmingham, his native city.

Last Saturday night Mr. Leonard Grover, the well known manager, had the Brooklyn Academy of Music well filled to see "Union Assurance" played by a company containing John E. Owens, E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, Frank Mayo, Bangs Morton, Miss Josie Orton, Jenny Parker and Mrs. Lewis, but when the revenue officers came for the tax, Mr. Grover was not to be found, and they attached the baggage of the actors for the debts of their employer, who has not since been seen.

WHO GET THE MONEY?

History (Official and Chronological) of the "Ring."

The "organ" challenges us to produce facts showing the existence of the "Ring." For the benefit of the public, and in compliance with the request of the "organ," we subjoin the correct truth in reference to some of the principal Ring Masters:

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT, R. M., GENERAL MANAGER, ADVISER AND EDITOR OF THE "ORGAN."

1857—President of Common Council.

1858—President of Common Council.

1860-61—Controller of the city of Pittsburgh. *Resigned* Controllership and elected to the fat office of Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Clerk in the War Department during the Secretaryship of Hon. Simon Cameron. Appointed Paymaster United States Army, with the rank of Major, which he held till October, 1866.

1867—Elected Senator from Allegheny county for three years.

1869—*Resigned* Senatorship to take the *fat* office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, which he still holds and enjoys.

HON. JAMES L. GRAHAM, R. M., AND PATRIOT AND STATESMAN.

1838—Elected Sheriff of Allegheny county, and held the office three years.

1852—Chosen Senator from this county, and served three years.

1865—Re-elected Senator and served three years.

1868—Re-elected Senator and still in office.

1870—Candidate for Congress and defeated.

THOMAS ESTEL, R. M., OCCUPATION OFFICE-HOLDER AND POLITICIAN.

We cannot ascertain the length of time this R. M. has been in office. It appears to be so long that "the memory of man runeth not to the contrary thereof." We are compelled to limit our researches to modern times.

Alderman in Second ward, Pittsburgh, for many years.

1861—Controller of the city of Pittsburgh for the residue of R. M. Errett's term.

1861—Candidate for re-election and defeated.

1861 to 1864—Chief clerk in the Prothonotary's office.

1864—Candidate for Prothonotary and defeated.

Chairman City Councils.

1868—Candidate for City Controller and defeated.

1869—Member of City Commission for erection of City Hall.

1869—United States Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh, and still in office.

The influence and energy of this R. M. are extensively diffused. The number of relatives he has provided for shows his strength in Ring operations.

The following are some of the latter, all of whom, of course, adhere to the "regulars:"

F. M. Magee, bank assessor; Chris. Magee, clerk in the city Treasurer's office; Ed. L. Magee, hay and coal sealer; Thomas Bigelow, Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue.

It would seem that our "ring masters" don't manage for nothing. The question is not how long have they held office but how many of the years of the life of the Republican party have they been out of office?

It pays to be a Ring Master, and we do not wonder that ring smashing is regarded by these patriots as very unpatriotic and ungrateful.

ANOTHER SLANDER NAILED.

A Card from Mr. John Adams, of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, September 20, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the *Gazette* notice of the Reform meeting held here on Saturday evening, and also in an editorial, both published in the issue of the 19th inst., I am charged with going into the so-called regular Republican Convention, and pledging myself to support the nominees of that Convention, and also that I denied being an advocate of the Reform party. I hereby deny the truth of these charges, and pronounce them utterly and entirely false. Yours, respectfully, JOHN ADAMS.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Post* chronicles the arrival in that place of a gang of twelve or fifteen New York roughs, who, under the leadership of a notorious Philadelphia thief, and accompanied by a couple of policemen in citizen's clothing, were carried to the various precincts of four wards, and at each place registered on the ex-assessment. A different name was given at the various places, from a list in the hands of the chief at their head, and of vouchers, there were plenty to swear as to residence.

The Snyder county Democrats made a sad blunder in their late County Convention, and a general row and the breaking up of the ticket has followed. Already three of the candidates nominated have declined, and the Democratic doctors must begin the ticket. The Republicans, on the other hand, are working harmoniously, and promise a round 500 majority next October.

The Republican County Convention of Tioga was held on Saturday last. The Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, was unanimously renominated for Congress, and B. B. Strang and S. R. Elliott for Representatives. E. A. Fish for Sheriff, John Reynolds for County Commissioner, and D. Hurley for Auditor.

The Democracy of Harrisburg held their primary meetings on Saturday evening last and nominated Wm. V. Wertz for Mayor. The Republican nominee is Col. Jennings.

The Democratic Conferees for the Eighteenth Congressional district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Union, Clinton, Tioga and Potter, have nominated the Hon. Henry Sherwood, of Wellsborough, Tioga county, as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

There is a split between Montour and Columbia counties on the question as to who shall be their nominee for the Legislature. The conferees at their first meeting failed to agree. The Montour delegates insisted on the renomination of Thomas Chalfant, Esq., editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, and the Columbia delegates, at the dictation of Hon. Mr. Mayo, has sworn eternal enmity to Chalfant, insisted on another man. Failing to agree they adjourned for another meeting. At the second meeting there was no more prospect of harmony than at the first, and the Montour delegates withdrew and nominated Chalfant. The Columbia delegates then went to work and nominated D. H. Rupert as their candidate. As matters now stand there is a bitter feud between the two counties.

Henry C. Asbury is announced as an independent candidate for Sheriff in Erie county.

Hon. John Allison is to address a Republican mass meeting in New Castle on the 8th of October.

THE *Sun* in its persecutions of President Grant promised for its Monday's instalment of abuse a communication from its revered friend, James Fisk, Jr., accompanied with an interview, wherein the despoiler of Erie hacked up Mr. Dana's old story that Gould and Fisk paid Gen. Grant's thousand dollar subscription in behalf of Secretary Rawlins's widow. The *Standard* of the next morning unfortunately says: "We are authorized by President Grant to give a prompt and absolute denial to the statement published in the *Sun* of yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Jay Gould and Col. Fisk, of the Erie Railway, had paid his subscription of $1,000 to the fund in aid of the family of the late Gen. Rawlins."

It is stated that during Gen. Rawlins's illness one or two sums of money to assist him came from Gen. Grant, who destroyed all those obligations upon the death of his friend and said nothing about it. When the fund for the relief of the family of Gen. Rawlins was proposed, the President contributed $2,500 toward it. While it was in process of subscription and payment, he received a telegraphic dispatch from New York announcing that some citizen had volunteered to pay the subscription. This offer was immediately and flatly flatly refused. As to the President's alleged begging of passes for himself and family, it is alleged that "he always purchased a ticket beforehand on the boats of Col. Fisk, and never accepted or used any pass. The same has been had been stopped, or questioned, or detained, or in any way annoyed, was an untruth." In this question of veracity between President Grant and Mr. Fisk, there is no fear that the former need fear the decision of fair-minded people.

THE Chicagoans appreciate the æsthetical as well as the speculative side of human nature, and have success in developing it. They, or their Academy of Design, are just about completing on Adams street, near Dearborn, a handsome stone building, of eighty feet front-age and five stories high, for the sole use of art and artists, except two stores on the ground floor. This edifice belongs to the Academy, and all its studios, and all the artists are engaged by Chicago artists; has a lecture room and oil-painting gallery, a water-color and statuary gallery, and large school-rooms, where no less than two hundred and fifty casts will be placed, two hundred of them—the Scammon collection—being of the best antiques. This school is to be absolutely free, will always be under the personal charge of the best artists, and will work wonders for Chicago art. These statements are encouraging, and suggest to other cities—say Pittsburgh—the query, "What are we doing for art?"

THE revenue officers in New York harbor the other day suspected the brig H. G. Berry, from Havana, with sugar, of having smuggled goods on board. Therefore they asked the mate for its manifest, but he said it was in the captain's cabin, which was locked, with the key in the captain's pocket, and he had gone ashore four hours before. But when the officers were searching the ship, they found among the cargo in the lower hold, a box containing the captain's remains. He died of cholera, and there was an attempt to evade the quarantine regulations in order, probably, to have his body buried among his friends. Such is the *Standard*'s story, but a *Sun* reporter avers that the deceased was expensively embalmed and coffined, and that there was no danger at all.

TROUBLE is brewing in the Ottoman Empire. The birth nobility are represented as profoundly disconcerted with the present state of affairs, and the people are with them, inhopes to escape the grinding burthens of taxation and conscription. They fear Russia, and believe in England as also may be a counterpoise. While fancying that they see the speediest remedy for their ills in a revival of Mahometanism, they are ready to submit to outside control; but prefer the simplicity of Protestantism to the ceremonial worship of Romanism or the Greek Church. This is about the view of an English writer, who sees in these movements advantage attainable by Brittania.

MAINE election returns indicate that the Legislature will be favorable to the re-election of Mr. Morrill to the United States Senate.

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OPERA HOUSE.

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Unprecedented success of the brilliant young American actor,

Mr. LAURENCE BARRETT,

Who will make his fourth appearance on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 22, 1870, positively last night of Lester Wallack's beautiful play in five acts, entitled

ROSEDALE; or the Rifle Ball.

Elliot Grey.....Laurence Barrett.

Friday Evening—BENEFIT OF Mr. BARRETT, for which occasion HAMLET.

Barrett Rosedale Matinee on Saturday.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

FRED. TRIMBLE.....Manager.

TO-NIGHT, ENTIRE NEW STAR BILL.

Wild Freaks in the Air, head downward, on the Balance Trapeze, by Robert Percy. Great success of Miss Lizzie La Grey, champion Jig Artist. Hank Morgan, Mlle. Brunetti Oberti, Vivian in joyous characters; Kathleen O'Neil, new songs; Sam Sully and Lester; Triple Clog, Mc. Andrews and entire Troupe appear in a brilliant programme. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, LIBERTY ST.

V. F. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

First appearance of Miss LILLIE BECKETT. THIS EVENING, M. W. Fiske, Miss Marion Fiske and the entire Comedy and Olio Company in the comic drama of HANDY ANDY, and a Grand Bill of Varied Olio, including the wonderful performances of Price and Sallie Latona, the Mancer sor the Human Rosa Conticlor. Family Matinee every Saturday, 2:30.

FAIR,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,

FOR ST. JOSEPH'S COLORED CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

FREE EXHIBITION.

From WEDNESDAY, the 21st of September, will be a FREE EXHIBITION, at J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.'S, 86 Wood street, for a few days only. Braun's famous

AUTOTYPES OF PARIS.

Representing all the ART GALLERIES OF EUROPE, as never before exhibited, viz: The Louvre, Florence, Vienna, Milan, Venice, Rome, Sax-Weimar, Basel, all Michael Angelo's Frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, and Raphael's in the Vatican; all the Antiques of Rome and Florence, comprising more than 7,000 diverse subjects.

MASONIC HALL.

THE OLD FAVORITES ARE COMING.

TWO NIGHTS AND MATINEE ONLY.

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 23 and 24,

JOHNNY ALLEN'S

Sensation Minstrels,

Entirely reorganized and strengthened,

Every Act New and Original.

JOHNNY ALLEN in all his greatest specialties.

Grand Matinee, Saturday, September 24.

PROF. DE LONG'S

Dancing Academy,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Misses and Masters' Class will commence SATURDAY, October 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a grand Matinee. Gents' Evening Class will commence MONDAY, October 3, at 8 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—There will be but TWO TERMS for Juveniles and ONE TERM for Gents during the season, therefore it is necessary that all should commence at the beginning. All the Latest Dances have been procured by the Professor in New York and Boston. For particulars please call for Circulars at the Music Stores.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON, JR.

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LIVERY, SALE

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Auction Sale Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

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Boots and Shoes,

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Gill & Brother,

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OUR OWN MAKE

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Custom-Made Boots,

Women's, Misses' and Children's

GOAT, MOROCCO AND CALF

BALMORALS

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED,

Of all the Latest Styles and Qualities.

CITY MADE GOODS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

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Gum Shoes at Factory Rates

EASTERN BILLS DUPLICATED.

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Adapted to a range of 2 feet 6 inches and upwards, and of reduced height and width, so as to permit their running in the ordinary heading of a Mine.

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The Material and Workmanship are equal, in every respect, to those in Road Locomotives of full gauge. Send for Circular and Photograph.

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Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power. 4*

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CHOICE

Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.

A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses

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Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.

Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

Corner Liberty street and Third avenue.

L. H. BUCKINGHAM

Receives a Small Number of Pupils into his Family.

Eighteen years experience. Best of references. Boys prepared for any College.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

TABLE LINENS,

DAMASK NAPKINS,

FRUIT DOYLIES, TOWELINGS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

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Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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DEALERS IN

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EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Exempt from all Local Taxation. Interest payable semi-annually, February and August, at our office.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 21, 1870.

There is little change to note in the condition of the local discount market. It is much the same as we have reported it during the past week. It is remarked by some that money is working closer, owing to the sharp demand on the market, which usually sets in about this time in the fall season. All first-class paper is readily taken at regular bank rates, and occasionally loans are granted on government bond collateral at about eight per cent. or less. It is more difficult now for the brokers to place second-class paper even at the customary high rates.

The weakness which gold has exhibited within the past week has diverted attention to the lower issues of government bonds as less likely to decline under any funding efforts which the government may attempt, should gold, as it threatens, promise to place it within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury at no distant day to exchange some of the outstanding bonds for the five per cents authorized by the last Congress. As a consequence, while the old issues have been quiet and steady, the new ones have improved and were firmer to-day, reflecting in that respect more closely the advance in London.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn. Sales.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s			
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113¼
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	96
Currency Pacifics	111¾

—*The coulour de rose* aspect of the New York Stock Exchange, says the *Herald*, and the quiet serenity of the upward movement which has been its feature for a week past, since the "bulls," deriving courage from easy money, began to bestir themselves, gave place to a stormy and excited scene to-day under a sudden and sharp raid of a number of leading "bears," whose plans had been wholly unsuspected, and were, therefore, all the more a surprise to the market. The feeling displayed on the occasion was perhaps its most novel feature. Discrimination was freely indulged in, and taunts employed that were equally humorous and sarcastic. Thus when the "bears" were selling Ohio and Mississippi they proclaimed the unchristened "Sunday school stocks" in a manner that forced a grin even from the "bulls," whose morals was the peculiar reference contained in the designation. Our readers will doubtless remember the "grimace" of last summer and the misfortune which befell the shares referred to on the day the festival occurred. Whether the real meaning of the attack today, it was well supported, and comprised some of the most substantial bears who are always grumbling at a rising market. It is, besides, an agreeable diversion to the monotony of the street, and promises to make the immediate future of the stock market replete with activity—a condition of things which will not be distasteful to the brokers, who have endured a plentiful dearth of commissions. The "bear movement" was done in no mean manner, but with blocks of five hundred and a thousand shares at a time. It is only proper to add that the decline produced by these enormous sales reached an average of only one per cent, and was almost wholly confined to the features which received the brunt of the attack, the general list showing lower, being comparatively steady. Hence the ever sceptical street began to doubt the sincerity of the movement, and to assert that as the latter were known to have been very recently hand in glove with those now proclaimed enemies, the frequenters of Wall street have the privilege of taking their choice of either they may fancy, fixing itself money again, as they always do. If the professed "bears" are not breaking the market with a view to buying in, they find themselves in the same boat with the "bull" clique, who have taken time by the forelock and hedged their stocks for extensive time loans, the campaign in Wall street bids fair to be an exciting one. A division of the forces into opposing parties will mature by enlisting the sympathies and margins of all outside operators more openly than has been the case during market, where the movements and plans are all on one side.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 83 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 21, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93	93	93	93	93	93
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Harlem	130	130		130		
Michigan Cent	93½	93½	93½	93½	93	93
Lake Shore						
Illinois Central	125½	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Chicago & R. I.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago & S. W.						
Do preferred	76	76	76	76	76	76
Rock Island	104	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	76	76	76	76	76	76
Do preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash						
Do preferred						
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do preferred						
Chi. & Alton		113				
Do preferred						
St. L. and Erie						
Do. preferred						
Canton	62	62	62	62	62	62
W. U. Tel	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express	69	69		69		
Wells, Fargo	40	40¼		40¼		
American	41¾	41¾		41¾		
United States	16½	16½		16½		
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

*Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Last.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97¾	97¾		
N. Y. Central scrip	88	87¾	¼	
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	
Reading	93¾	93¾	¼	
Harlem	130	130		
Michigan Cent	93½	93½	½	
Lake Shore				
Illinois Central	125¾	125¾	¼	
Chicago & R. I.	97	97	¼	
Chicago & S. W.				
Do preferred	76	76	¼	
Rock Island	104½	104½	¼	
St. Paul	76	76	¼	
Do preferred	81¾	81¾	¾	
Wabash				
Do preferred				
Fort Wayne	93	93	¼	
Ohio & Miss.	30¾	30¾	¼	
Do preferred				
Chi. & Alton		113		
Do preferred				
St. L. and Erie				
Do. preferred				
Canton	62	62	½	
W. U. Tel	34¾	34¾	¼	
Quicksilver				
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	¼	
Adams Express	69	69	½	
Wells, Fargo	40	40¼	¼	
American	41¾	41¾	¾	
United States	16½	16½	½	
Gold	113¾	113¾	¼	

*Ex-dividend.

—The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the first week in September show an increase of $5,986, and those of the North Missouri Railroad for the second week in September an increase of $11,558.

—The following shows the foreign imports at New York during the past week and since the beginning of the year:

	1869.	1870.
Dry goods	$2,258,910	$2,519,829
General indse	3,314,235	4,160,731
Tot'l for week	5,573,145	6,680,562
Prev. reports	177,182,348	219,800,332
Sine Jan. 1	$182,755,493	$226,480,894

	1869.	1870.
Dry goods	$2,519,829	$4,238,818
General indse	4,160,731	3,113,584
Tot'l for week	6,680,562	7,352,402
Prev. reports	219,800,332	211,467,482
Sine Jan. 1	$226,480,894	$218,819,884

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to improve steadily, with a fair demand for the leading articles. Extensive preparations are still being made for the fall trade. The leading operators have made up their minds that trade will be active, with a large increased demand over any previous season. The result is they are making their arrangements to that end. Produce—the receipts are increasing with a fair stock on hand; prices have undergone but few changes. Trees will be found noted in their proper places. Breadstuffs—The market was firm with a good trade demand. Holders are disposed to be in good humor at the situation. There is no excitement, still the market favors holders. The leading houses are doing a good business, and the same may be said of the mills, which are running to their full capacity. The following are the receipts of leading articles for the past two weeks; it will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,867	3,317	5,874
Apples, bbls	2,462	2,979	5,942
Cheese, boxes	1,004	1,892	2,896
Corn, sacks	1,604	1,892	3,496
Wheat, sacks	901	1,148	2,049
Barley, sacks	2,597	2,541	5,138
Oats, sacks	2,270	2,727	5,000
Rye, sacks	280	297	577
Malt, sacks	2,427	4,177	7,414
Butter, pkgs	1,134	742	1,876
Bacon, boxes	208	155	463
Bacon, pieces	5,500		5,500
Dried Beef, tierces	22	17	44

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains an abundant supply. The receipts since our last report are 500 bbls. Dealers report sales at $2@2 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand; having well prepared for the fall trade. Soda Ash, refined in boxes, 4½@5c; do. common, do, 3½@4 cent. Sugar, Potash 10@12c. Pearls 8@9c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market has really undergone no change. The leading operators report a good business doing at current rates. The stock on hand is not large, and will soon require replenishing. Quotations range as follows: Shoulders (loose), 12½c; clear sides, 17½c; breakfast bacon, 21c; sugar cured hams, 22@23c; Dried Beef, S.C. canvassed 20@20½c; leaf lard 16½c; do bucket 15c; Mess Pork, $28 50.

FLOUR—The market is well worked, and now or never is the time to lay in your stock for coming present trade, &c. Sales are reported at $2 30@2 50 ₱ box—inferior less figures.

CHEESE—The market has undergone no perceptible change. The receipts continue liberal. Since our last 500 boxes were among the receipts. We are reported a good lot figures at the following: Western Reserve 12@13c; factory 12@13c; Goshen 14@15c.

FISH—Mackerel sales at 9½@10c ₱ bushel; Jersey Sweets at $4@4 50, and Baltimore $4 50@4 90 ₱ bbl.

HUMS—Are sold in a regular way at 13½@14 ₱ lb.

FRUIT—We can report a fair trade demand. The leading operators have a good stock on hand. Sales were made to a fair extent at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 00@29 00; No. 1 bay, $26 00@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $16; large $18 75; No. 2 bay, $16 50; extra additional; in kits—No. 1 $3 10; No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75, fair to choice herring $4 10@4 50; fresh fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5@6 ₱ quintal; Lake Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

BUTTER—There has been a good demand for prime quality of butter for table use for some time. The receipts were 20 packages. We can report sales of choice at 30@35c; common kids are plenty and hard to dispose of at any price.

HONEY—The supply is increasing; sales of strained at 22@30c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—There is a good supply, and sales are made at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12@c; currants 18@c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 16@c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Are in better demand; we can report sales from first hands at 45@50c; sales were made from store at the usual advance.

BROOM CORN—The supply of new is heavy, and prices are weak. We quote Western common, $2 75; prime, ₱ ton, $160 common, ₱ ton, $140@150.

GRAIN—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand; holders generally were not very anxious to sell, and the following sales during our last were: Oats 785 sacks; rye 30 sacks; barley 1,220 sacks; corn 614 sacks; corn 1,000 sacks. Sales were reported to a fair extent at the following: Wheat—demand improving; fair to choice red winter, $1 20@1 25; white, $1 30@1 35; Southern amber $1 25@1 30. Oats are in steady demand at unchanged prices; sales were reported from first hands at 44@46c; sales from store at 48@50c. Corn—car continues scarce, with an improved inquiry; sales were reported at 80@85c; not much inquiry for shelled; we quote nominally at 85@86c. Rye—the demand is improving; the market is reported nearly bare; there are numerous buyers at 85c spot, and 90c for future delivery. Barley—prices very uncertain, showing a wide range of figures, varying from $1 00@1 10@1 15 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The demand on Thursday is improving. Small lots were reported at $5 50@5 75 per barrel. Choice grades unsettled. Flaxseed sold at $2 45@2 50 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain; we quote:

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-3 cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-3 cans $3 25; 1 ₱ can, $6 00; three dozen to case.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 12½c for mould; 20c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ₱ lb.

FEED—BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 90@95c; No. 2 95@c; No. 1 oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 200 lbs, $6; half barrels of 100 lbs at $3 50.

TOMATOES—There is still a fair supply of tomatoes in the market, though it is not up to the demand. Sales are irregular and quite nominally at $1 60, 2 00@2 25 per bushel.

GRAPES—The market is unrestricted, and sales are regularly made at 60@c per lb.

GROCERIES—We can report an improved demand for most descriptions of staples. Country merchants are arriving freely and are disposed to purchase liberally—and why not? We can purchase here at Eastern prices, and thus save time and money. Just give our dealers a fair trial, and you will not be disappointed. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 29@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10½@11c; A coffee 10½@11c; B coffee 10@10½c; Porto Rico, 10c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Receipts 1118 bbls; Cuba 10½@ 11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¾@12½c; Molasses sugars 9¾@10½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUP—Privateers 50 ₱ gal.; Cuba, Havemeyer & Elder's, 80c; white honey drips, 55c; Lowering's, 50c; clear drips, 75c; golden 70c; amber and lower grades 60c. Sorghum 90 ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 75@80c per gallon.

FEED—There is more activity in the market though the prices are unchanged; sales regularly made at the following rates: Shorts $1 10 ₱ cwt; snapped corn and oats $1 30 ₱ cwt; coarse meal $1 20 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bushel; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 30 ₱ cwt.

HAMMONS—Have been again reduced in price. Wegouse: Shaker No 1 ₱ doz $4 75; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 25; Hurl A No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $3 75; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Round Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 00.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. The receipts since our last fell off to 10 barrels. The leading houses have a good stock on hand, while the mills are abundantly able to meet any deficiency. We can report sales at the following rates: Superfine flour from store at $6 00@6 25; old Minnesota $6@6 50; good winter brands, bakers, $6 @6 50; Snow Flake $7 00. Mills—National (white wheat) bbls $7 50; sacks $7 25; Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 50@6 75; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 50; sacks $6 50; Palmetta, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

LARD OIL—There has been a more active inquiry, but prices are not changed. No 1 lard oil $1 20@1 25; No 2 do $1 00@1 10; extra No 1 $1 20@1 25, and pure No 2, $6 per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, $6 per gallon.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 2½c.

TALLOW—The market is well supplied. We note sales of city rendered at 8½@8½c ₱ lb; country sold at lower figures.

CIDER—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches $7@8 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sold at $2 50@2 ₱ bush, outside figure for choice navy.

CRACKED—Market well supplied; sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 50 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with all sorts, sizes and ages, and you pays your money and takes your choice. From 4c to 6c will buy a pair of fair-sized young ones.

BEESWAX—The receipts were moderate and so was the demand; sales of prime at 30@32c.

POTS—Scarce, the demand exceeds the supply; holders are demanding 28@29c for fresh ones.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; prices have undergone no change; we note sales at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bbl.

WHISKEY—There is a better feeling; highwines 93c; proof whisky $1 08 old according to quality and age.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $5 ₱ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

COOPERAGE—The market was steady with a good demand; sales of barrels $2 25@2 30 country $2 25.

FISH—Following are the current rates: Wilmington, raw, ₱ bushel, $1 25@1 50; do roasted, $1 75@1 90; Tennessee, raw, $1 25@1 50; do roasted, $1 75@1 90. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

HAY—The receipts are increasing; prices, however, have undergone no change. We are reported sales from wagon at $12, 13@13 ₱ ton.

HAVANA—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 50.

RICE—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at 6½@6½c; sales, $1 to 6½c.

SALT—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 1lb, Oakley's, 100c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE—Trade dull and sales are regularly made at 10½@9 ₱ b.

RAGS—Regular sales are made at current rates—4@5c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are beginning to arrive. We can report sales of cultivated at $1@1 75 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 22, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market was not an active one. Buyers manifest but little inclination to take hold, or at least purchase very sparingly. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. This, however, has been the situation for some time. How long the market will continue in this state, we have no means of finding out.

CRUDE.

Prices have undergone no change. The nominal rates were as follows: Spot, 10c; September, 9½c; October, 9½c; all year, sellers' option, 9@9½c; B. O., all year, 10c.

SALES.

500 bbls, September, S. O.....9½c.
2,000 bbls, September.....9½c.
2,000 bbls, October.....9½c.

REFINED.

The market was steady with unchanged prices. The asking rates were as follows: Spot 25½c; September, R. O., 25½c; October 25½c; November and December, 24½c; all year, R. O., 25½c.

SALES.

6,000 bbls, 2,000 each Oct. and Nov.....25 c
2,000 bbls, 1,000 each Oct. and Dec.....24½c
2,000 bbls Sept.....25½c

COOPERAGE.—The market is firm. We note a sale of 1,000 barrels spot at $2 50. This appears to be the ruling rate. Also a sale of 1,000 barrels each for January, February, March and April at $1 80.

OIL CHARTERS.

A dispatch from New York says: The charters yesterday were: A vessel to Trieste with 1,200 bbls petroleum at 7c; a bark from Philadelphia to the Baltic, 1,800 bbls; a bark with about 1,500 bbls to Cork for orders; a vessel with about 3,000 bbls from Philadelphia to the Continent on private terms; a bark from Philadelphia to Cork for orders with 2,700 bbls at 4s 9d; a ship from Philadelphia to the Continent with 7,000 bbls on private terms.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Petroleum charters to-day:

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, September 21.—The *Herald* says: Five hundred cars from all quarters to-day as yesterday's prices. Upon lower creek 23,000 bbls was sold with sellers asked at $4 50@4 60. Upper creek 23 loads 15 were sold, with sellers at $4 20. There was little change in the feeling at the close, and the general market were quoted firm. We quote the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 15
250 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 25
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 30
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center	3 35
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek, N. G	3 40
500 bbls lower creek	3 50

NEW YORK, September 21.—Closing 20½.—Crude in bulk easier and quiet at 17@17½c. Refined dull, prices nominal at 25½c. Sales of 500 bbls sold at 25 5-16c; also 2,000 bbls bulk at 25c. Philadelphia—Market opened firm but at the close a falling off was apparent in tone. In Pittsburgh created a sharp reaction, selling down to 25½c, and closing at that; sales 500 bbls at 25½c; 2,000 at 25c.

OIL CITY, September 21.—Market quiet; sellers at $4 50@4 60; buyers at $4 20; sales 23,000 bbls 36 gravity; $3 45@3 50 on lower creek; 40 gravity at Oil City worth $5 80.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—Market quiet and firm; standard white 25½@25½c. October to December 25c asked. Crude in bulk 17c.

SHAMROCK, September 21.—Market weak and lower; $5 10 on road; $2 80@2 90 at wells, with a declining tendency.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 21.—Market quiet but steady; sold at $2 80, with $2 75 bid.

TITUSVILLE, September 21.—Market dull and quiet at $3 20@3 25 on upper creek.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 21.—Market dull; asking $3 25@3 30; no buyers.

FRANKLIN, September 21.—Market quiet and dull at $3 20@3 25 on upper creek.

(By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.)

REPORT OF THE PETROLEUM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—Market quiet; Spot 25½@25½c; October 25½c; November and December 24½c; Crude 18½@19c. Market firm and quiet.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 21.—Market quiet; sales of crude, light oil, at $3 25@3 30; heavy $3 25@3 30.

NEW YORK, September 21, 2:30 P. M.—Market steady; crude 17½@18c. Refined; 1,000 bbls sold September at 26c, and 1,000 bbls, first half October at 25½c. Philadelphia—Sold for September at 25½c; October 3,000 bbls at 25¼c; October and November 3,000 bbls each; 25½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 21.—Market very quiet and little doing; no transactions yet to sellers ask big $3 @$3 20.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 21.—Market quiet at about $2 75; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, September 21.—Market opened quiet but firm; $3 @ offered. No transactions.

TITUSVILLE, September 21.—Market quiet and nothing doing; a little inquiry at $3 00 to $3 15. Fagindas $2 90 to $3 00.

OIL CITY, September 21.—Lower creek $3 30; gravity $3 50; Oil City $3 70@3 80.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Fisher Bros	276	Vesta Refinery	200
James Watson	222	Prentice & Benson	92
James Watson	240	H. J. Goodwin	182
Lyon, Shorb & Co.	60	Tack Bros	60
National Refining Co	24	Pennock & Benson	60
Irwin Stafford	60		
Total			2,396

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

O. C. & A. V. R. R. to Cosmos Refinery, 102 bbls; Shamokin to Vesta Refinery, 450 do; Sunbo to Fisher Bros, 276 do; T. Evans to Pennock & B. 80 do; P. & H. Pet co to Jas. Watson, 240 do; Shamokin to Jas. Watson, 240 do; P. & H. Pet co to Jas. Watkins, 80 do; T. Hackett to Vesta Ref'y, 200 do; T. W. Young to Vesta Ref'y, 200 do; Sunbo to National Oil Works, 74 do; Pennock & Benson, 36 do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R.R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

September 20, 1870.

Monschmer, Koehler & Co., 102 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 96 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Shandord Oil Co, 154 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 57 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 56 bbls to Logan Bros, & Co.

Total shipments for the day.....1,490 bbls.

September 21, 1870.

National Refining and Storing Co., 325 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 100 bbls to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Hay & Clemenger, 129 bbls, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Mormser, Meyers & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 183 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

B. W. Morgan, 134 bbls, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Monschmer, K & Co, 102 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 466 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros, 523 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 573 bbls to Warder, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Tack Bros, 229 bbls to Warder, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....3,173 bbls.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1870.

REMARKS—There was a very hazy supply of cattle in the market to-day, and prices ruled about the same as last week, which usually sets in about this time in the fall season. All first-class paper is readily taken at regular bank rates, and occasionally loans are granted on government bond collateral at about eight per cent. or less. It is more difficult now for the brokers to place second-class paper even at the customary high rates.

The following sales were reported by regular stock dealers, from which the reader can gainer the tone of the market:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CLASS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Kirkpatrick	1	910	$5 50
Orr	19	19,730	6 12
Gallagher	19	19,730	6 00
Marks	1	980	5 00
De Lorse	20	19,400	6 00
Keefer	24	27,200	6 00
Keefer	24	24,600	6 00
Moses	12	10,740	5 75
Moses	4	4,100	5 00
Moses	6	5,670	5 25
Baker	2	1,910	5 00
O'Donnell	21	20,510	5 00
Keefer	5	5,000	5 00
Keefer	5	5,000	5 00
Sheppard	16	14,600	5 00
Sheppard	20	19,400	5 00
Sheppard	20	19,400	4 85
J. A. Albrecht	19	15,200	4 85
A. Albrecht	1 bull	970	3 00
Mandelbaum	18	20,800	5 00
Hodges	14	20,020	5 00
Hodges	15	14,250	5 00
Moses	5	5,550	5 00

Hogs.

The run of hogs was heavy and the market was extremely dull and former prices barely maintained. Following are the closing rates: Extra Philadelphia, $9 25@9 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 9 25 to 250 lbs average, $9 00@9 25; prime New York, 180 to 220, $8 50@9 00; inferior, 700 to 900, $8 00; scalawags, no sales.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CLASS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & B	17	22,870	$ 45
Smith	19	25,840	9 35
Smith & Co	141	25,380	9 25
Imboff & Co	97	19,110	9 25
Pidcock & Erisman	115	23,230	9 30
Voetter & B	43	10,750	9 25
Neeper & Co	62	21,700	9 40
W Hedges	61	21,350	9 40
W Hedges	100	35,000	9 40
W Hedges	100	35,000	9 40
W Hedges	97	33,950	9 40
Imboff & Co	239	49,170	9 40
Smith	92	22,080	9 40
W Newport	92	22,080	9 40
Mitchell	76	18,240	9 40
Kesmith	52	12,480	9 40
Pidcock & Erisman	27	6,480	9 40
Pidcock & Erisman	37	8,880	9 40

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Ed Smith	90	21,600	$9 50
W. Hedges	93	22,710	9 50
W. Hedges	51	12,240	9 50
Grose & Rack	69	16,560	9 50

GEO & WILLIAMS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
W Hedges	61	14,670	$9 25
Imboff & Co	96	23,710	9 25
Imboff & Co	96	23,710	9 25
Imboff & Co	11	2,990	9 25
Gillett & Co	11	2,990	9 25

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
A W Gillett	30	7,950	$9 10
A W Gillett	100	26,500	9 10
A Devlin	66	18,480	9 00
Dreher	20	11,180	6 00

Sheep.

The supply of sheep was largely in excess of the demand, and the market was very slow at the following figures: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5@5 25; good to prime, 90 to 100 lbs, $4 50@4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 90 lbs, $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; poor and scalawags, by the head $1 00.

SALES.

We give below the sales of the principal dealers, as reported:

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Aleorn	91	7,400	$4 25
Aleorn	104	8,320	4 25
H Dietrich	138	13,800	4 25
W Hill	106	10,600	4 25
J Pearce	106	10,180	4 15
J Pearce	225	19,800	4 15
J Pearce	225	9 head	2 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CLASS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & Erisman	152	11,970	$ 00
Pidcock & Erisman	147	8,880	4 00
Pidcock & Erisman	105	8,540	4 00
Pidcock & Erisman	105	8,540	4 00
Pidcock & Erisman	214	16,560	4 00
Pidcock & Erisman	214	16,560	4 00
Pidcock & Erisman	110	8,800	4 00
Pidcock & Erisman	410	35,500	4 00
Pidcock & Erisman	410	35,500	4 00
Aleorn & I	61	4,880	4 00
Pidcock & Erisman	90	6,750	4 00
J Pearce	207	16,450	4 00
Moore & Co	118	9,440	4 00
H Dietrich	100	8,000	4 00
H Dietrich	100	29,000	4 00
Pearce	72	14,760	4 00
Aleorn	109	2,180	3 50
J Lloyd	42	3,780	3 00
Hill	9 head		3 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Aull & Meyers	180	15,750	$4 00
Aull & Meyers	1 bucks	1,000	2 50
Jno Lloyd	199	15,920	4 25
Jno Lloyd	214	18,800	4 25
J & J Pearce	200	16,000	4 00
Wright & Moore	750	65,625	4 15

GEO & WILLIAMS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Lloyd	335	25,670	$3 50

Milch Cows.

Sold at from $40@75, as to milking qualities, size, age and condition.

Horses and Mules.

Supply light and all shipped east.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Benn

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fancy Tea—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Meeting—Rivers Mec. Association.
Republican Mass Meeting—September 22.
Oil Lease for Sale—J. D., Commercial office.
Rooms for Rent—113 Grant street.
Meeting—Pitt. Light Guard.
Lecture—Rev. W. D. Wallace.
Setter Pups for Sale—27 Arthurs street.
Boarding—18 Wylie street.
Carpenter Wanted—Johnston & Atlee Advertising Co.
Dividend—Venango Centennial and Duck Creek Oil Co.
Whetstaffs Hams—Rome Owens.
The Mercantile Agency Annual for 1871—R. G. Dun & Co.
Dwelling for Sale—Samuel Harper.
Boarding Wanted—W. W.
Situation Wanted—Box S, Commercial office.
Free Exhibition—86 Wood street.
Masonic Hall—John C. Peters & Sons.
Opera House—Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball.
Academy of Music—Haddy Andy.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. Dr Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Notice—Penn Plate Hermetseal Association.
Fine Clothing—Uring, Follansbee & Co.
Butter! Also—Joseph Fleming.
Bargains, Bargains—Mc'gmaners & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oil—Chas. Abel.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Agents Wanted—W. W. Shriver & Co.
House and Lot for Sale—S. McClean & Co.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Betting and Home for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Notice to Lot—Chamberlain & Co.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ales, Pier, Damnals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Mason Crackers.
Steam Pumps—John M. Cooper & Co.
Feathers—F. G. Cranford.
Steel Wheels—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.

RAILWAY MATTERS

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston.

Another Great Project—The Gettysburg Road—Railroad Opening at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 21, 1870.

To-day the last rail on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad was laid. To-morrow an excursion train will be run from this city, over the line of that road, to Jackson, Mich., for the accommodation of parties desiring to attend the festivities at that place. Through trains will be put on the line as soon as it is ballasted up.

THE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have just received a circular from the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, calling upon our citizens for aid, and a prompt response by their coming fair ward meeting, to raise the amount necessary to form a basis on which this road can be built. Now, sir, I am delighted to see that some effort is being put forth for this object. You will recognize me as one who, in his feeble way, has been trying to help this road on. Thinking about it after reading this circular, it occurred to me what a small matter is the raising of the amount necessary, when we consider the vast amount of capital we have in this city of ours, and the vast interests at stake.

I count sixty-five chartered banks and private bankers in this city and suburbs, with a capital of about twenty millions, and deposits to about double this amount, making about sixty millions. Add to this the capital in our insurance companies; also, the capital in our Rolling Mills, Foundries, Machine Shops, &c., and in addition to this, the Government and other bonds held by our capitalists will become so large as to surpass even the most extravagant estimate of our city's wealth. Now all this accumulated wealth is in the owners, are, to some extent, directly interested in the prosperity of this city and the contiguous section of country.

Next comes the property holder who only wants a sufficient guarantee that the money he is compelling means to make his property still more valuable. This increase of population cannot be obtained with so little means from any other way. I understand that with $200,000 road ready for the iron, and the right kind of sufficient foundation laid on which this vast and valuable structure can be built. I understand that this $200,000 is all that is lacking, this amount of stock, they will be able, by the use of a similar amount of bonds, to put the road through to Monongahela City, and when there it cannot fail to be a ten per cent. paying stock.

After the road has progressed and is put in operation as far as Monongahela City, and the people along the line have seen the value of having seen its usefulness to the country where it is in operation, there can be no reasonable doubt that they too will furnish the means to push it on from place to place until it is completed. Then we will have secured a very important railroad, with a very small amount of bonded indebtedness, and will have opened the public mind on this subject, that if I was sure it would help the cause, I would take to the street, and passing along, shout at the top of my voice—"Awake! awake! to your interest, oh Pittsburgh, and build this road before it is forever too late!"

To the capitalist it is certainly a very inviting investment. It is located in a section, along one of the richest valleys of our State. Every year reports of its management are to be placed in the hands of the stockholders. How easy it will be to see that the management is all right, and if not to have it corrected.

The steamboats running so long on this river have, by competition, so reduced freights, given the to a population along its banks, that the increase of business will not warrant of building a road through a new settlement, hoping to build up at the same time a paying business. Such roads are built by capitalists who want to transact it only wait the construction of the road, and have it built at once, and thus make it pay the stockholders from the time it is opened.

FLAIN FACTS.

ANOTHER GRAND RAILROAD PROJECT.

We clip the following article from the Gettysburg Star and Banner, to warn them of the purpose to connect it with the Shenandoah Valley Road at Shepherdstown, extending it through the rich and fertile county of Washington, via Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, and we trust that this grand object will be effected.

In accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court foreclosing the mortgage, Mr. Sweppe, the trustee of the Pennsylvania & Gettysburg Railroad, to take place at the Mercantile Exchange, Philadelphia, on Saturday, October 15. The advertisement will be found in to-day's paper. As there seems to be no probability of the Pennsylvania Central or the Reading Railroad Company, or both combined, purchasing the road, the only chance for the road to be saved is that the company will bid in the property and form a new organization. In this event the road will be leased to the Baltimore and Ohio road. We have no information as to the purposes of either the Philadelphia or Reading Companies. Whether whatsoever bonds the road passes we hope that it will be redeemed.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, September 2. The cattle market opened here with a fair demand for all grades, but on poor stock; most of the latter went east in first hands. The receipts were moderate, and prices, at reduced rates, the cattle reaching 1,100 head several sales, against 1,000 head on Monday; lucky to 12@3@ 6c; common to 3c; butchers' to choice 4@4 75; coarse to fine fat cows, 2@3 75; Monday 1@4c; Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; 1,000 head unsold; Monday's prices; Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; 500 unsold; Monday's prices; Sheep declined 50c; supply, 1,000 head; Canada lambs, 6@6 75; Ohio, 6@6 75; Ohio and Michigan, 6@6 50; Canada lambs, 6@6 75; Ohio, and @5 75; Michigan, Iowa hogs worth @7 and $6.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat—Demand good at full prices. Rye—Is quiet at 90c. Corn active and firm at 60@ 61c. Oats active and advancing; 40@ 41c. Rye is quiet at 90c. Corn active and advancing; 60@ 61c. Oats active and firm; 40@ 41c. Provisions in moderate demand; prime tierced, 9c. Whisky dull; iron-bound 90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine 5@5 50; extra, 6@6 50; family $6 50@7 75. Wheat scarce and firm; western red 1@1 02 @1 06; amber and white 1@1 08. Corn active and firm; white 60@61c; yellow 60@61c. Oats firmer; sales at 40@41c. Rye firm at 90c@$1. Provisions in good demand; prime tierced, 9c. Whisky dull; iron-bound 90c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 21.—Flour in fair demand at full quotations. Wheat—Amber and white, No 1 red @ 1 26 extra, seller September, $1 25, corn, oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

Georgia Market.

GEORGIA, September 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and drooping. No 1 white 1 @1 05; amber 1@1 02; red 1@1 02. Corn firm and in fair demand. Oats dull and nominal.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Sugars in fair demand, but lower; molding 7½@7¾; sales 400 hhds; receipts 1,200 hhds; exports from same stock 4,300 hhds.

CITY MATTERS

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dodsworth, observer No. 58 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

WEDNESDAY, September 21.			
Thermometer.	Barometer.		
7 A. M.	69	7 A. M.	29 8-10
12 M.	77	12 M.	29 7-10
6 P. M.	69	6 P. M.	29 7-10

CLEAR CITIES.	
Cleveland—Clear; wind S. E.; ther., 66.	
Chicago—Clear; wind S. W.; ther., 68.	
Baltimore—Clear; cool; wind E.; ther., 60.	
St. Louis—Clear; wind E.; ther., 70.	
Louisville—Clear; wind N. E.; ther., 61.	
Cincinnati—Clear; wind N. E.; ther., 66.	
Detroit—Clear; wind N.; ther., 60.	
Marquette—Clear; wind W.; ther., 51.	
Omaha—Cloudy; wind——; ther., 66.	
Indianapolis—Clear; wind N.; ther., 65.	
New York—Clear; wind E.; ther., 73.	

List of Constitable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Hodel J. Curlsville, Pa.	3
Grady, Louis, Mass.	3
Wolf, Wesley, Washington, Pa.	3

THE FRIEND RIFLES.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the reorganized Friend Rifles Tuesday evening: Captain—F. L. Fairbrow; First Lieutenant—John Tannehill; Second Lieutenant—C. F. Franke; First Sergeant—A. Tenmile. The electing was held by Major Kilgore, assisted by Adjutant-General Frank Bonniwell and Captain Van Rensalrk.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Man Knocked Down by Two Desperadoes, and a Valise Containing $11,000 Taken—The Valise Re-Taken, and one of the Robbers Captured.

A highway robbery, that for boldness and audacity of mode anything that has lately been known in this city, was perpetrated on Fourteenth street, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES,

It appears that Mr. Wm. J. A. Kennedy, one of the clerks in Shoenberger's mill, on Pike street, was passing along Fourteenth street, on his way to the office, with a small valise containing $11,500 in money to pay the employees. When near the corner of Spring alley he was attacked by two ruffians, one of whom struck him with a handy-billy and knocked him down, while the other, whose name is Charles Adams, seized the valise and hurried down Spring alley. Mr. Kennedy immediately raised the cry of "stop thief," and alarmed the whole neighborhood, a large number of persons starting in pursuit of the robber. In the confusion, the man with the handy-billy escaped and has not since been found. The man with the valise ran down Spring alley, and near the Fifth ward market was met by one of the employees of the Adam's Express Company, and dropped the valise. The man soon after was caught by Alderman Koenig, who tried to hold him, but the desperado struck at Koenig, coming close to the Alderman's head. He then broke loose and ran to the river, down Liberty to Thirteenth, and along Thirteenth to Spring alley, down Spring alley to Twelfth, along Twelfth to Canal street, and into a grocery shop to Spring alley again; then down the alley to Canal street, and thence to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. At the depot he was caught by officer Craigand again produced his knife, compelling him to release Kennedy. He then ran along the platform between the Elevator and the Pan-Handle Railroad to Washington street, and thence to the freight yard of the Pan-Handle depot, and down through the freight yard to the passenger depot a man jumped into an express wagon and drove rapidly around to the other end of the depot, where officer Craig had lost sight of him. He was pursued to near the dam on the Monongahela river, and then captured and taken to the Mayor's office.

ACCOMPLICES.

It is stated that the man had two other accomplices, and was seen about Shoenberger's mill in company with a man well known in Pittsburgh. This man, it is stated, was standing near the depot, when he came up and called to him some words, whereupon the man left the depot, and drove rapidly around to the other end of the depot, where officer Craig had lost sight of him. He was pursued to near the dam on the Monongahela river, and then captured and taken to the Mayor's office.

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WAYNESBURG COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement Exercises.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., September 15, 1870.

The annual commencement exercises of Waynesburg College, began at this place, closed on last evening. They commenced on last Sabbath evening, with a baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Dr. Freeman, recently the President of Lincoln University, State of Illinois. This was followed on Monday evening by an address from Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Washington, Pa.

On Tuesday evening we had a musical entertainment in the Presbyterian church, which was indeed very creditably rendered by the Misses Ingraham and Watt, the talented and well cultured teachers of music in the college, and their scholars and assistants. Their music was much enjoyed by the large audience present.

The ladies' commencement on Wednesday evening was very fine. A large and orderly attendance, excellent music, and fine reading, all well managed, from the graduating class, all good, yet that of Miss Miller, the valedictorian, was particularly worthy of special mention.

The brief address of Mrs. Miller, the accomplished principal of the female department, was a gem in the most and expressive, honoring alike to her head and heart, and to the sex whose interests she so ably represents. We, in behalf of the fervent words will long be remembered by them.

The gentlemen's commencement on Thursday evening, was of the first order in every way, for an immense audience. The address before the young gentlemen of the class were full of thought, well written, and delivered with a manly composure, and with much power to reach the audience. By R. F. Flenniken, the Master's Oration was a striking and "gritty" address, full of truths and well presented. His strong temperance declarations, and his well expressed views of the inspiration of the Bible, were highly gratifying to his hearers.

President Miller presided in his usual easy, neat and dignified manner, addressing the class and conferring the degrees, all done forcibly and very pleasantly. All left feeling that the commencement was one of unusual interest and profit.

The catalogue for the college year show an attendance of 167 students, 70 of whom are girls. This is certainly a good showing in this regard. This institution is now about twenty years of age, and has sent forth a large number of students, whose influence is being felt all over the country, and especially in the good fields of the counties of Waynesburg and Greene county, both of which are much indebted to "Waynesburg College" for the high standard of their society. We wonder if they will not soon feel that it is their duty and interest to enlarge their accommodations for the building and grounds. It is under the care of the Synod of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton at the head of the Church, and well deserves the increased and liberal support of the synod and the well-disposed *citizenry* help of all the people of the Synod. May the College never want for earnest, working friends. A. VISITOR.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

LARCENY.

Wm. Gallagher, indicted for larceny, was placed on trial. Frederick Mahler appeared as prosecuting witness. The defendant was charged with having stolen a pair of boots, while he was bathing at the public bath house on the Allegheny river. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Hershhower, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on Conrad Metzger, was called. The defendant is a butcher, and some time during last month he and the prosecutor, Charles Heintzman, got into a difficulty, which resulted in a attack upon the latter house near East Liberty. During the quarrel, it was charged that the defendant struck Heintzman over the head with a club and cut him with a knife. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

ADULTERY.

William Bentield, of Allegheny, was put on trial on the charge of adultery, with one Mrs. Ingraham. Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth wards will be held this evening, in the Seventeenth ward school house, on Portland street, for the purpose of taking measures to procure a market house for said district. All citizens of those wards who are interested in the project should attend the meeting, as propositions for sites will be presented to them.

THERE will be an opening of fall hats and bonnets at J. H. Warner's, 50 Fourth avenue, Thur day, September 22.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Mass Meeting in the Twelfth Ward.

Addresses by John F. Dravo and Rev. F. A. Hutchinson.

The citizens of the Twelfth ward who favor the Reform Republican Movement held a large ward mass meeting near Hill's planing mill, last evening.

The following officers were elected: President—Abraham Rees; Vice Presidents—Frank Anderson, John Schoffel, George McClandlass, Jas. Tibby, Sr., H. J. Howe, C. Bartley, J. F. Caldwell, Wm. Wassel; Secretaries—The reporters of the press.

REMARKS OF MR. REES.

Mr. Rees, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and spoke of the Reform movement and its necessity. The people all over the country were awakening to the necessity of securing proper legislation and a wise administration of the affairs of state. The work of reform was always attended with difficulty at the outset, but it was at work that at the present time going on in all parts of Europe, and the masses were being educated to its necessity. The meeting had been called to listen to the views of those who advocated the principles of reform in political matters in the present campaign.

SPEECH BY JOHN F. DRAVO.

John F. Dravo was then introduced and made an able address, in which he referred to the Reform party and time presented affairs in this country, and the necessity of the times for such a party. While there were, generally speaking, but two parties before them there were three tickets in the field; the ticket in favor of which he was speaking was no party, but brought into existence by the evils that prevailed in the Republican party. The Democratic party had had its power in the county for many years, and had known no